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specifications have been proven beyond a reasonable doubt." . . .

Having maturely considered the evidence . . . the court is ready to pass upon the question of guilt or innocence. In voting, the 95th Article requires that the "youngest in commission shall vote first." The decision both as to guilt and punishment is by majority, excepting in the case of the death sentence, which must be by a two-third vote. "For military offences the form of death sentence imposed is that by 'shooting to death by musketry'; for murder and other common law offences, which are punishable capitally, the sentence usually imposed is that by hanging. The same form is awarded in cases involving ignominy, as for the offence of being a spy, or of desertion to the enemy in time of war.

Evidence is under almost the same conditions as in common law. Chapters are then devoted to Martial Law, Habeas Corpus and the Employment of Military Force; the remainder of the book is devoted to the enumeration of the 128 Articles of War, supplemented by comprehensive elucidation or explanation.

In addition the work contains some valuable matter in the appendices, and altogether we believe that Lieut.-Col. Davis has written a book which will surely gain for itself a well deserved place as a standard in its field.

W. M. C.

CANADIAN CRIMINAL CASES, ANNOTATED. Edited by W. J. TREMEEAR, of the Toronto Bar. Toronto: Canada Law Journal Company. 1898.

In accordance with the custom, now common, of collecting the law on a certain subject by means of current leading cases with a copious note to each, Mr. Tremear has started a series of criminal cases for the benefit of the Canadian bar. The advance sheets of the first part of Volume I. show a careful selection of those questions on criminal and quasi-criminal matters which have been passed upon by all the Canadian courts since the enactment of the Criminal Code of 1893, while the notes give concise and thorough résumés of the previous English and Canadian decisions on each question. Some attempt is made to incorporate the United States decisions, but there are not sufficient of the latter to render the notes of much service to a lawyer of this country, unless he should be looking to foreign reports in search of a precedent.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL DIGEST FOR 1897. Compiled by CHARLES H. MASTERS and CHARLES MORSE, Barristers-at-Law. Toronto: Canada Law Journal Co. 1898.

The digest includes the decisions of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, all the provincial courts and the Privy Council (cases from Canada). It follows, to a great extent, the plan of the English annuals and is well arranged throughout. The delay in its appearance is explained by the fact that the year 1897 was well advanced before publication was decided upon.